World Alliance News Letter

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HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

The Needs of Churches in Britain

It is suggested that I might in a few words outline the uation in general in Britain today, and suggest ways which the American churches — they have already one much — can further express the unity of the hurch of Christ by helping the work of the Church in bombed land.

Some 2,700 churches in Britain have suffered from mbing. The figures of the Congregational Churches e typical: 367 churches bombed, one-third of them ing destroyed, one-third unusable, and the others ly slightly damaged. In the diocese of London (Lon- n north of the Thames) damage was done to church, nday school, or vicarage in 400 out of 600 parishes. here damage is slight first-aid repairs can be carried t; but there is no other building. The Government s promised to help in rebuilding after the war as far circumstances permit, but it is clear that the hurches themselves will need to raise large sums to pe with the new situation: the Congregationalists ve already begun to raise a fund of £500,000.

The churches have suffered greatly through the dis- rsal of population. Many towns in the dangerous astal areas now house only those civilians whose serv- es are indispensable to the community. Their urches, which have been accustomed to make large ntributions to benevolences, have to secure aid to eet overhead charges such as fire insurance. Add to ese difficulties the absence of all young men and many ung women in the Services and in armament pro- ction, the occupation of older people in civil de- nce, and the black-out in winter, and some of the fficulties may be realized. Thousands of Sunday hools have ceased to function, and after the war it ll be necessary to tackle the problem of religious edu- tion *de novo*.

There is much greater cooperation between the urches. In one bombed city a minister, asked if he re the Congregational minister, said, "No, but that his church. And *that*," he continued, pointing to a le of ruins, "is mine. I'm an Anglo-Catholic and I've had nothing to do with the Congregationalists, but we've been bombed together, and now we are worship- ping in this church." Such cases could be multiplied many times, and churches of all denominations unite for worship together, or offer the use of their buildings to each other. In the evacuated towns the ministers de- cide who shall remain to minister to the remnant of the people, while the rest take chaplaincies or temporary charges in the receiving areas. The Government has already indicated that in any help given in rebuilding after the war it will expect cooperation between the churches and the avoidance of competition and over- lapping.

How best can the American churches help in such a situation? Scarcely by personnel, much as men are cer- tain to be needed, for many obstacles stand in the way.

But they can help in the practical ways they have helped already. There will be great need of clothes and warm coverings. The gifts of money already sent by the churches (the Congregational Churches of the United States have sent over $30,000) have made many children happy, helped many war victims, and enabled some phases of Christian work to be maintained which otherwise might have lapsed. Such gifts will certainly be welcome in the future, and will be administered with care.

Most of all is there need for constant expression of that oneness in Christ Jesus which reveals the unity of the Church of Christ. "If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it," and British Christians rejoice to know that they have the sympathy and understand- ing, the goodwill and the prayers, of their brethren across the ocean.

There is one other way in which help might be given, although the problem of transportation is difficult. A number of admirable religious and theological books published in America are not reaching Britain. Is there any way in which copies might be sent, to ministers and others, or to libraries for their use?

ALBERT PEEL
Editor, The Congregational Quarterly, London

Churches in War-Time

President Roosevelt has urged, in a letter to Dr. Douglas Horton, Minister of the General Council of Congregational Churches, that regular church activities and religious gatherings be maintained in these days of national crisis. The question of holding church conferences this summer, in view of the rubber shortage and other war restrictions, had been raised by Dr. Horton. The President wrote:

> It is a fact that we are now engaged in all-out war, in which it is necessary for us to marshal every physical resource in the defeat of enemies who threaten our destruction. Until victory is achieved we must meet force with ever superior force and vanquish once for all the monstrous tyrannies against which we are arrayed. Although we are called upon to employ force to the utmost we must not lose sight of the strength that lies in the sword of the spirit.
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> A real revival of religion, a quickening of the spiritual life of the nation, would strengthen our morale for the war effort and would be our sure guide to a just and lasting peace when our enemies shall have been vanquished.
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> The message which I would therefore send to the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches is to be steadfast in maintaining the fundamental structures of the church in its local, state and national organizations.
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> I hope, therefore, that no circumstance will prevent the holding of your General Council and I wish you Godspeed in your deliberations.

The Archbishop of Canterbury

The enthronement of the Most Rev. William Temple as the ninety-eighth Archbishop of Canterbury on April 23 brings encouragement to those concerned for Christian fellowship and unity. The new Primate of England has long been a pioneer in the ecumenical movement. The presence in Canterbury Cathedral of representatives of twenty-two communions and seventeen countries was a tribute to his leadership.

In his message at the ceremony, Dr. Temple stressed the grave dangers to international Christian fellowship from a Nazi victory and urged upon Christian citizens "our duty to do our best toward winning the war, that we may keep open the possibility of a Christian civilization." He urged upon members of the Church of England faithfulness to "the best in their own tradition of catholicity, evangelical fervor, liberal thought, and a willingness to join with others in larger fellowship." At the close of the ceremony, the Archbishop prayed for "our enemies, that their hearts and ours may be drawn to God the Father of all, and that they may be filled with desire to serve Him so that peace may be established on a foundation of justice, truth and goodwill."

Dr. Temple's deep concern for social reform w shown in his broadcast of May 6, his first broadcast the United States. He said:

> We do not seek first the Kingdom of God ar His justice, so the economic goods—what we sha eat, what we shall drink, wherewithal we shall clothed—are not added to us. Industry has bec more concerned with increase of output than wi justice of distribution. Again, production is in t nature of things carried on for the sake of co sumption. But is the interest of the consumer, th is to say, the public, the primary concern of boar of directors or of trade union committees?

Cardinal Hinsley on Anti-Semitism

In a message to the *Jewish Bulletin* (England) f March 1942, Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Arc bishop of Westminster, strongly protests the persec tion of Jews:

> The cruel treatment of the Jews at any time ar in any land calls for the strongest condemnatio
>
> Whoever believes in God, our loving Fathe revolts against the tyranny of governments whic oppress His children of any race. To the Christia and Catholic, Jews and Gentiles are alike sons the Eternal Father. In every human heart, t decent sentiments of justice and equity proclai that a Jew is a fellow man and entitled to treated as such: he is an innocent brother unle and until he commits a crime that is brought hon to him by clear evidence.
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> All these motives of religion and natur humanity have been discarded by the Jew-baite in past times and in many lands. But never ar nowhere has the savagery of prejudice been fiercely let loose as in Nazi Germany and in t Nazi-dominated countries during these last yea of unexampled brutality. The whole world kno the frantic hatred with which the Hitler Gang h pursued the Jews, a hatred begotten of jealou and greed. . . .
>
> As we hope for goodwill and fair play for ou selves, so must we insist on justice and compassic for all our fellow men. We Catholics with oth Christians have had our share of persecution ar of calumny; we are enjoying martrydom now we did centuries ago before this violent age of sy tematic lying—and so we can well understand t Jewish reaction to similar treatment by whoms ever it is inflicted. The Church abhors and co demns anti-Semitism.

From China to England

A moving letter and gift have been received fro China by Dr. William Paton of London. They we sent last Christmas by Dr. Francis Cho-Min Wei, Pre dent of Hua Chung College. This Christian college h twice been forced by the Japanese invasion to move i land and its present location is threatened by the Ja anese drive in Burma. Dr. Wei's letter reads as follow

During this Christmastide our thoughts often turn to the suffering in London and other parts of Great Britain particularly among our fellow Christians in the churches. You have been going through in your country the sufferings of war as we have been undergoing them for the last four years and a half except perhaps on a larger scale. You have our sympathy and our remembrances in our prayers.

At Christmas in our refugee college this year we decided to make our Christmas offerings a gift to the churches in Great Britain which have suffered from the war. Our collection amounted to Chinese $960.65. We are sending it to you through our Board of Founders in New York where it will be changed into sterling and sent you in a check. This is a mere token of our Christian sympathy and fellowship and I hope you will accept it for the churches in England from the Christian community in Hua Chung (Central China) College. In this gift the faculty and students of Canton Union Theological College also share as they have been our guest institution here in Hsichow for the last three years. We wish that the gift might have been larger but our community is small and particularly at a time like this we are not able to give much. The unusual exchange rate between the Chinese currency and the pound sterling makes our gift look even smaller but we are sending it to you with our prayers and greetings.

All-American Friends' Conference

Members of nearly all the Yearly Meetings and other oups of Friends from the Americas met April 17-20 Richmond, Indiana, to consider problems in a orld of total war. The Message of the conference esses loyalty to the will of God, repentance, concern er the "violation of American freedoms involved in e forced migrations from the West Coast," the need uphold the rights of conscience, the obligation to lieve suffering, to practice goodwill and reconcilion.

The Findings of the conference represent "general reement on the questions considered, in so far as the onference had opportunity to discuss them," and "are ued for further examination at subsequent confer-ces." The section entitled "Preparation for Durable ace" is as follows:

> Any discussion of peace within a Quaker group implies that peace is a way of life and that it is related to social, economic, political and racial justice. Our Books of Discipline, our testimony and our teaching have reiterated this throughout our history.
>
> In this commission we are united in our desire for peace, but we have found it difficult to discuss the organization of peace after this war without having previously discussed the structure of society at large.
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> The discussion of preparation for durable peace led to a sense of our ignorance, to recognition of a unity of fellowship in the midst of sharp differences of conviction, and to the conclusion that further study is necessary of the differing methods of seeking peace. We further concluded that the process of study should be a continuing process, and that the Executive Committee of Friends' World Committee for Consultation should be asked to invite the appropriate agencies in the Society of Friends to arrange such a program of study and conference.
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> There was general agreement that the limitation of national sovereignty is necessary to the prevention of international war; and that nations and peoples should recognize their responsibility for the welfare and security of those outside their immediate groups. When national policies are decided in accordance with this principle, the world community will exist in spirit, if not in form.
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> Among specific limitations of national sovereignty, in so far as we had opportunity to discuss them, we felt that the following are among the minimum obligations necessary for the achievement and maintenance of peace:
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> 1. The obligation to submit all disputes not settled by direct negotiation to appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement;
> 2. The obligation not to use armed force as an instrument of national policy;
> 3. The obligation to cooperate in maintaining order in the world community, although the Society of Friends cannot itself support measures of coercive restraint;
> 4. The obligation to share in limitation, supervision and progressive reduction of armaments;
> 5. The obligation to share in developing orderly methods of changing arrangements that have become intolerable;
> 6. The obligation to recognize the right of nations and peoples affected to be consulted in determining economic and financial policies;
> 7. The obligation to share in maintaining an International Economic and Financial organization necessary to assure the indispensable economic and financial cooperation;
> 8. The obligation to share in maintaining international cultural agencies to promote mutual understanding of differences and intellectual and spiritual collaboration.
>
> The obligations, to be effective, must be within the framework of some international organization capable of deciding political, economic and social questions. While the international organization must exercise authority in the matters listed, and in others as they become ripe for international control, the purposes of such international organization include the preservation of cultural autonomy.

Religious Front in Europe

France. There are serious divisions in French church circles over the issue of cooperation with the pro-Nazis. The Vichy authorities are attempting to win some religious support by measures like the April decree, which paves the way for legalization of religious orders outlawed in 1901. Yet the great majority of religious people in France (Catholic and Protestant) are reported to be staunchly opposed to collaboration with Nazism. And religious leadership in the resistance movement seems to be increasing. A bold and effective series of pamphlets, edited largely by a Catholic priest and entitled *Cahiers du Témoignage Chrétien* (Papers on Christian Witness) is said to circulate widely. The leaflets publish important statements by churchmen condemning totalitarianism and strongly oppose anti-Semitism and collaborationist tendencies. According to one report, the resistance movement, which cuts across religious and professional lines, offers as an alternative to fascism the idea of a federated Europe, broadly socialistic in character, but with a Christian foundation. One of the hopeful signs in France is the reported refusal of the Protestant youth movement to discriminate against Jewish and foreign members.

Netherlands. Religious resistance to Nazi pressure has been exerted in various ways. A number of church organizations have voluntarily disbanded, in order to resist the Nazi decree excluding Jews from cultural associations and in order to avoid racial discrimination. The Ecumenical Association said in disbanding:

> The committee considers that this decree affects deeply the Christian character of our association, and considers therefore that in these circumstances it cannot fulfil its task according to the basic principle of the association which is to unite all who believe in Jesus Christ. . . . We trust however that you, as members of different Churches in the Netherlands will continue to consider the task of furthering the collaboration and fellowship of the Churches as a task which must be fulfilled in all circumstances and that you will continue to work for this with increasing tenacity.

Another method of resistance is reported by the *Netherlands News:* non-Catholics as well as Catholics have taken to wearing a small cross, which is now regarded as *the* anti-Nazi symbol. The most important step reported recently is a joint protest made by Protestant and Catholic leaders against the perversion of justice and terror, against the brutal deportation of a large number of Jews, and against the attempt to impose fascist ideas upon the Dutch people.

Germany. The Nazi war of attrition against the churches continues unabated. Bormann, the successor to Rudolph Hess, wrote not long ago to Nazi officials: "The people must be liberated from the churches. . . . It is in the interest of the Reich to maintain and intensify the division of the churches." In line with th policy, the fascist authorities have mobilized man pastors for military service and war work, have banne most religious journals and have prohibited religiou conferences during the spring. Yet the spirit of man churches remains unbroken. Laymen are substitutin for drafted pastors, and small gatherings take the plac of periodicals. The Confessional Church is reported t be more united than before.

Two of the most uncompromising statements t come out of Germany recently were issued by Cathol leaders. The Lenten letter of Archbishop Gröber Freiburg i.B. said:

> It is today maintained that Bismarck failed t gain the final victory in the *Kulturkampf* (th church conflict of his day) because he did not y have 'sufficient power.' We permit ourselves he to ask: who has 'sufficient power' to become lor over the Church? Many people have thought the had it, and have like Julian the Apostate foun out their error, for the divine word of our Lor so often put to the test, that even the devil and h train cannot prevail against the Church, still hol good. We shall engrave this encouraging senten upon our memories, for the present as well as th past.

A sermon some months ago by Bishop Bornewass of Trier strongly condemned the blasphemy and in morality of certain Nazi spokesmen. The Bishop e claimed, "Poor Germany, whither are you headin Has the sense of right in your soul been so deadened At the close of the sermon, the Bishop said:

> And now let us give our enemies here the proper answer to their attacks on God, Christ an the Church by rising and solemnly reciting th Creed and the Our Father!

Poland. The persecution of churches in Poland particularly severe. It is a part of the Nazi attempt destroy the Polish people spiritually and physicall While Christian groups are not suffering as greatly Polish Jews, who are dying by the thousands of starv tion and epidemics in overcrowded ghettos, it is a di ference of degree, not of kind. Cardinal Hlond, Cath lic Primate of Poland reported in April that seven di cese have been "liquidated" by the Nazis. In tw diocese, Poznan and Gniezno, only 51 of 681 pries remain: 451 are in prisons or concentration camps: were murdered by the Gestapo.

Czechoslovakia. A report to *The New York Tim* of April 28 tells of the arrest of many Catholics Prague, including a number of priests. It is stated th this step is part of the Gestapo's effort to check th growing movement of resistance. Notes are now take by Nazi agents on every sermon, it is said. Neverthele thousands of copies of a pamphlet from the Cathol youth organization, urging resistance to Nazism an loyalty to the Czech nation, are reported in circulatio

Norway. The courageous and intelligent struggle the Norwegian clergy has greatly strengthened the ational spirit of resistance. Quisling was forced to ack down from his ultimatum that the pastors rescind eir resignations. He next demanded that individual signations be sent in writing. This step, too, was a ilure. Quisling then threatened the pastors with the ncentration camp, and some ministers were impris-ned. A Stockholm report states that the German thorities feared the consequences of wholesale im-isonment too much to permit it. Some 1100 teachers, owever, are said to have been sent to forced labor mps, over the protests of several pastors.

The latest reports indicate that the clergy are carry-g on bravely. With the help of teachers still at liberty any churchmen have opened schools in churches and omes, as a means of solving the school crisis. The hools are said to be functioning well.

The text of the forceful letter of resignation sent dividually by the Norwegian Bishops to the fascist thorities on February 24, has arrived from London. he letter shows step by step how "the State has failed its duty towards the Church" in the brazen injustice Dean Fjellbu. The concluding paragraphs deserve be engraven large in the records of religious groups:

> The Bishops of the Norwegian Churches would be disloyal if they continued to participate in an administration which in this way, without any trace of religious justification, violates the community's rights and adds insult to injury. For that reason I hereby state that I am resigning from my office. In other words: What the State has committed to my charge, I relinquish.
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> The spiritual calling which has been ordained to me at the altar of God, remains mine, by God and by right. To be the mouthpiece of the Holy Word, to care for the congregations and to be the spiritual father of the priests, is and continues to be my call. I shall in the future attend to this as far as is possible for one who is not an official. But to continue administrative cooperation with a State which uses violence against the Church would be to fail in that which is most sacred. Together with Luther, we have tried to be loyal to authority as long as it was consistent with the Scriptures. But as for Luther, so for us, too, the moment has arrived in which we must follow our convictions, and maintain the right of the Church against the injustice of the State. The form of the State may change, but the Church and its Fathers-in-God know, that against what Luther calls tyranny, stands God Himself in the power of His Word and Spirit. Woe to us, if we were not to obey God more than man.

ussian Relief

Efforts to meet the tremendous human need in ussia for war relief are increasing. Some six weeks go the National Religious Committee for Russian Var Relief was established. The Rt. Rev. Henry St. eorge Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is honorary chairman of the new committee. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins are co-chairmen. Bishop Tucker announced on May 4 that the Committee had already received $20,000 from people of all denominations and creeds.

This new committee is one part of a campaign for $6,000,000, which was launched officially on May 7. The largest contribution thus far is a gift of $75,000 from the United States Steel Corporation. The contribution was announced on May 1 by Dr. Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief.

A Reuter dispatch from Moscow on April 18 tells of the arrival of needed supplies in Soviet ports, including nine tons of medical supplies from the American Red Cross. Lease-lend aid to Russia is also growing, according to Thomas McCabe, acting lease-lend administrator: "The amount of aid sent to Russia in March was two and one-half times as great as that sent in February."

The National Religious Committee urges that churches and synagogues bring the relief needs of Russia to the attention of congregations. Saturday, June 20, and Sunday, June 21, are suggested as an appropriate time for special offerings. A religious brochure may be secured from the Committee's secretary, Rev. Eimar Oftedahl, at Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Polish Relief

The Bishops' Relief Committee of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States made available in April $100,000 for the relief of Polish refugees in Russia. This grant brings the allotment for Polish refugees during recent months to three-quarters of a million dollars. The most recent appropriation was made in response to a direct appeal. The Committee was informed by the Most Rev. Stephen Wonzicki, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit, that the 2,000,000 Polish refugees in Russia include 150 Catholic priests and that they are free to practice their religion. Fifty-two other priests are ministering to Polish forces fighting with the Russians. The $100,000 will be spent for food, clothing, and religious articles for shipment to Russia.

Greek Relief

A report from Berne, Switzerland, on May 1 states that the International Committee of the Red Cross is making a systematic effort to send and distribute aid to starving Greek children, despite increasing food restrictions. The first shipload of foodstuffs has been distributed. It is also reported that Pope Pius XII has succeeded in securing the purchase and delivery to Greece of food and medicines. Earlier, the Pope had secured the establishment of food kitchens in various parts of Greece.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

We are happy to announce that a most timely and needed pamphlet on the Far East and its meaning to Americans is being prepared by Dr. M. Searle Bates and will be published by this office. Dr. Bates is an eminent authority on the Far East, having taught history for many years at Nanking University and having also traveled widely in Japan. He is now on leave in the United States, doing special research for the International Missionary Council. Dr. Bates' pamphlet will be greatly valued by the study group in the local church, because it focuses Christian principles of world order upon a complicated and urgent problem. The tentative publication date is June 15. Advance orders will be mailed on the day of publication. The price per single copy will be 10 cents.

United Nations Day

The United Nations Committee, 8 West 40th Street, New York, is urging that mass meetings be held throughout the country on the night of Saturday, June 13, in celebration of United Nations Day, June 14. On Sunday, the 14th, it is hoped that an appropriate observance will be made. A suggested program for a community meeting on the United Nations may be secured without charge from the committee's office. In addition, a plan for a series of public meetings entitled, "The United Nations" prepared by Dr. Brunauer may be obtained free from the American Association of University Women, 1634 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.; a companion study kit for $1.00 may be secured from the same office.

Christian Laymen

A heartening project has been undertaken by an interdenominational group of laymen. The group is publishing an attractive and thoughtful bulletin, entitled *Christian Laymen,* written by laymen for the establishment of a laymen's movement. The objectives of the eight-page bulletin, as formulated at a conference in January, are these:

1. To create and preserve in laymen both the belief that Christianity will work and the determination that it shall be tried.
2. To unite Christian men to find their part in building Christianity into the life of the world.

The group welcomes "correspondence with Christian laymen who share our hopes, and it may be our fears, but who are convinced that Christianity reveals the true way of life and are determined to see that it is tried at home and abroad." Communications should be addressed to Mr. Weyman C. Huckabee, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. The price of *Christian Laymen* (8 to 10 issues a year) is $1.00; a single copy is 10 cents or $1.00 per dozen.

The Local Church and World Order

A report from Amherst, Massachusetts, illustrates three different ways in which local religious groups can study problems of world order. The Social Action and Missionary Committee, of the North Amherst Congregational Church arranged a series of three Sunday evening discussions on the theme, "Christians and a Durable World Order." The initial speaker dealt with "Problems We Face"; a panel of four at the second meeting discussed, "The Principles We Hold"; and a panel of three considered "The Goals We Seek." The chief source material was the study packet *The American Churches and World Order* (available at this office; 35 cents).

The Minister of the Wesley Methodist Church in Amherst, Rev. H. H. Cramer, conducted a well attended series of six Thursday evening classes during Lent on the subject of "Spiritual Defense." The topics included: "Religion and Freedom," "Anti-Christian Forces and Christian Democracy," "Patriotism and Duty to God," "Christianity—A Way of Life in Harmony with God," and "We Volunteer for God and Country." The Sunday sermons were planned to provide background material for the mid-week study and discussion.

A post-Lenten project at the South Amherst Congregational Church is the formation of a small and selected group of men who will meet on Wednesday evenings in homes of the members. The group plans to discuss informally issues of the war, ways to a durable peace, and the place of the Church. The Social Action Committee of the Hampshire Congregational Association, which is urging the formation of study groups in this area, strongly recommends the pamphlet, "The Study of Peace Aims in the Local Church" (published by this office; single copy, 3 cents).

Students and World Order

The April issue of *Citizenship and Public Affairs* the bulletin of the Public Affairs Committee of the National Board of the Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue New York, is entitled "Preparing for the Post-War World." It contains a number of practical suggestions for reading and study. The May issue of the *Intercollegian* includes a program paper by Richard M Fagley entitled "Getting Ready for Reconstruction." The article outlines, for the leader of a student association, a possible series of 5 or 6 meetings. Material listed in the article may be secured from this office together, they may be secured in packet form for the reduced price of 60 cents. Some of the possibilities of such a program are illustrated by recent experience at Cornell University. Groups of students cooperating in the Cornell United Religious Work, the Baptist Forest Home, Hillel, Methodist and Public Affairs groups, each studied problems of world order for six weeks or longer. Representatives of the various groups met on April 18 and drew up an excellent "Declaration on Post-War Reconstruction." This statement realistically divided into two sections, "The Transitional

eriod" and "Ultimate Aims" should serve not only o clarify the thinking of participating groups but also o stimulate study and discussion throughout the ampus.

Summer Volunteer Projects

The growth among students in recent years of volnteer work camps and similar projects is one of the ncouraging signs of the religious youth movements. 'his year, when many colleges and universities are liminating summer holidays, students having vacaions will regard this period still more seriously. The pril and May issues of the *Intercollegian* contain irectories of summer projects, and a directory in amphlet form, called *Summer Volunteer Projects in Reconstruction,* may be secured from the National Cooperating Committee on Christian Reconstruction, 56 Fifth Avenue, New York. A descriptive leaflet, *Summer Volunteer Service Projects, 1942* outlines rojects under the auspices of the American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelhia.

Chinese Students in the U. S. A.

The United States Department of State issued a elease in April on the situation of some 950 Chinese tudents in the United States, who are unable to coninue their studies or to return to China. Arrangenents have been made to permit students in need to ccept employment. The release expresses the hope hat many of these students may be placed in industry, educational institutions, libraries, hospitals and so on. The release goes on to say:

> The Department of State is confident that American industrial, educational, and other organizations and individuals will respond to the opportunity which is offered to assist Chinese students in this emergency. Such response would not only help to solve financial problems which confront the students thus affected but would be of assistance to China in the prosecution of her war effort by enabling additional numbers of her young men to acquire practical training along lines which would make them immediately available for useful service to their country upon their return to China.

Here is a fine opportunity for religious organizations, particularly those in university communities, to do something concrete for international understanding and friendship.

Summer Institutes

Institutes and conferences on international affairs scheduled for this summer include the following:

American Friends Service Committee and Friends University:

June 9-11. Kansas Institute of International Relations, Friends University, Wichita, Kans. *(Planning for a Democratic World Order).*

June 15-24. Grinnell Institute of International Relations, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia. *(A Just and Durable Peace).*

June 18-26. Student Peace Service Training Institute, Camp Indianola, Ohio *(Training for Education and Goodwill).*

June 21-28. Northwest Institute of International Relations, Reed College, Portland, Ore. *(The United States in War and Peace).*

June 23-July 3. New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. *(How Should We Build Tomorrow's World?).*

June 26-July 5. Bryn Mawr Institute of International Relations, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penna. *(Democracy and the Problems of a War-Torn World).*

June 28-July 8. Institute of International Relations, Mills College, Oakland, Cal. *(Post-War World Organization and Reconstruction).*

July 6-16. Whittier Institute of International Relations, Whittier College, Whittier, Cal. *(The Human Stake in the War and in the Peace).*

July 31-August 9. Cornell Institute of International Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. *(Democracy in a War-Torn World).*

June 19-27. North Carolina Institute of International Relations, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. *(Toward a Democratic World Order).*

August 28-September 4. Youth Institute of International Relations, Shawnee-on-Delaware *(Preparing for World Reconstruction).*

University of Denver Summer School.

June 15-July 17. Symposium of Social Studies for War and Post-War Needs *(War and Post-War Needs).*

University of Chicago.

June 25-30. Eighteenth Institute, Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation *(The Near East: Problems and Prospects).*

Students International Union.

June 27-August 1. Institute of World Affairs, Salisbury, Connecticut Summer Institute for Social Progress *(Toward a Better World Order).*

The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Church Peace Union and cooperating organizations. Institutes.

July 2-5. Los Angeles, California
July 9-11. San Francisco, California
July 16-18. Portland, Oregon
July 23-25. Seattle, Washington
(Win the War—Win the Peace)

Wellesley College.

July 4-18. Summer Institute for Social Progress *(Toward a Democratic Social Order).*

University of Denver Summer School.

July 6-17. Institute on the Teaching of Latin American Relations *(Latin American Relations).*

Canadian Institute on Public Affairs.

August 22-30. Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, Ontario *(International and National Reconstruction).*

Education in Democracy

The Educational Policies Commission, which represents the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, has inaugurated a program of popular education based on the fine booklet entitled, *The Education of Free Men in a Democracy* (see December 1941 *News Letter*). The Commission is prepared to help various types of organizations in planning local programs; with radio scripts, material for a community forum, and the like. Church groups, desiring such help, should write to the office, P. O. Box 74, Grand Central Annex, New York.

Religious Film Association

Sixteen Protestant publishing houses have joined

to form a new agency, the Religious Film Association. The purpose of the organization is to help churches make their programs more effective through the use of visual aids. It will provide educational and promotional materials, including a catalogue of films suitable for church use, selected from a wide variety of sources. The critical evaluations of the films will be prepared largely by the Committee on Visual Education of the International Council of Religious Education.

The films themselves will be distributed by the various publishing houses and book stores participating in the interdenominational venture. These agencies have 57 outlets located in 39 cities. Each will have a visual aid representative to advise its constituency. The address of the Religious Film Association is 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

SUGGESTED READING

Problems of World Order

Freedom for All by Pearl S. Buck. Post War World Council, 112 East 19th Street, New York. 10 cents.

A reprint of two thought-provoking articles on racial justice in the Far East and democracy for the Negro.

Study Course on Immediate Post-War Problems; The Transitional Period. Committee to Study the Organization of Peace, 8 West 40th Street, New York. 5 cents and 15 cents.

The first pamphlet provides study questions and reading suggestions based on the Second Report of the Shotwell Commission. The second contains the supporting papers prepared by members of the Commission for this report. Both are valuable aids for the local group studying problems of post-war order.

Religion and the Present Crisis Edited by John Knox. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $1.50.

The Walgreen Foundation Lectures for 1941, delivered by nine professors of the University of Chicago Divinity School, deal with some of the great issues confronting the churches: Building a Better Democracy, Re-examining Pacifism, Maintaining Fellowship, Achieving Personal Stability, Anticipating the Post-War Mind, Preparing for Durable Peace, Educating for a New World Order. A good book for the pastor and study group leader.

The Great Republic by Ross J. S. Hoffman. Sheed and Ward, New York. $2.25.

A Catholic writer analyzes international organization since the Holy Roman Empire. His conclusion is that world organization cannot be built upon a paper constitution but should be developed upon the foundation of Christendom, "the great republic."

Malvern: 1941. Longmans, Green, New York. $3.50.

The special student of world order will want to read the proceedings of the famous conference called by Dr. Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury.

This Christian Cause by Karl Barth. Macmillan, New York. 75 cents.

Letters to Protestants in Britain and France concerning Christian principles and the war.

The Road We Are Traveling, 1914-1942 by Stuart Chase. Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42nd Street, New York. $1.00.

Mr. Chase reviews economic developments since the beginning of World War I and takes an "inventory of basic trends" during this period. He believes that these trends point towards more economic planning after the war.

Latin America

Latin America by William L. Schurz. Dutton, New York. $3.75.

A well-organized text on the land, people, government, economy, international relations, and way of life of Latin American countries. The author has had wide experience in Latin America and is now Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department.

The Nazi Underground in South America by Hugo Fernandez Artucio. Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $3.00.

A detailed exposé of fascist methods of penetration in South America.

The Far East and Russia

America in the New Pacific by George E. Taylor. Macmillan, New York. $1.75.

Professor Taylor analyzes ably some of the great international problems of the Far East and their bearing on adequate peace aims. One of the best of the recent books on this area, which churchmen should read.

Japan and the Opium Menace by Frederick T. Merrill. Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd Street, New York. $1.50.

A careful study of the opium traffic in the Far East during the past forty years. Opium has become a deadly weapon of Japanese aggression.

Russia and Japan by Maurice Hindus. Doubleday, Doran, New York. $2.00.

The author of *Hitler Cannot Conquer Russia* believes that war between Japan and Russia is inevitable, because the conquest of Siberia is essential to Japanese plans for world empire. He is convinced, however, that Japan, too, cannot conquer Russia.

Moscow War Diary by Alexander Werth. Knopf, New York. $3.00.

A readable first-hand account of the war in Russia by a correspondent for Reuter's.

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